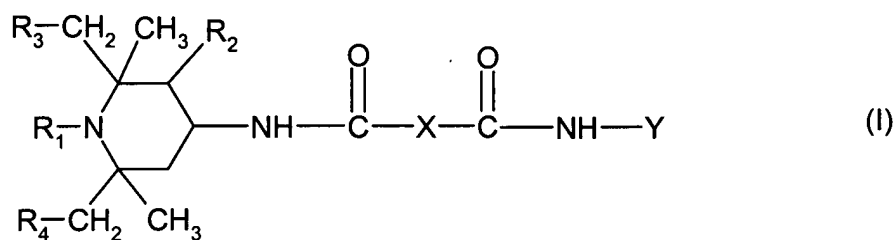


In the Claims:

1. (previously presented) A light stabilized composition containing

(1) a crystalline polypropylene resin and

(2) one or more β -nucleating, light stabilizing agents of the formula (I),



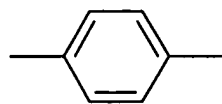
wherein

R₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl, -O⁻, -OH, -CH₂CN, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, C₂-C₁₈alkoxy substituted by -OH, C₅-C₁₂cycloalkoxy, C₃-C₆alkenyl, C₇-C₉phenylalkyl unsubstituted or substituted on the phenyl by 1, 2 or 3 C₁-C₄alkyl, or C₁-C₈acyl;

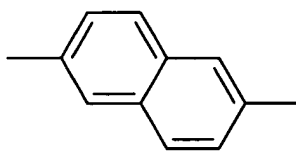
R₂ is hydrogen or methyl;

R₃ and R₄ are hydrogen or methyl;

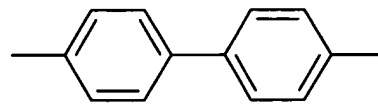
X is C₂-C₁₀alkylene or a group of the formula (II-a-1), (II-a-2), (II-a-3), (II-b-1), (II-b-2) or (II-b-3);



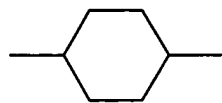
(II-a-1)



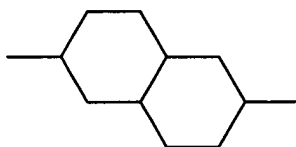
(II-a-2)



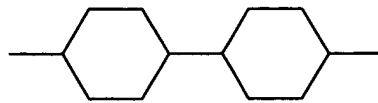
(II-a-3)



(II-b-1)



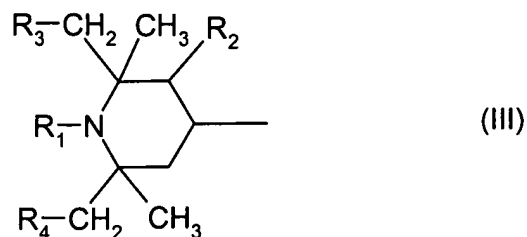
(II-b-2)



(II-b-3)

and

Y is C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl, C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 C₁-C₄alkyl; or a group of the formula (III)



wherein R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are as defined above,

characterized in that the polypropylene resin of component (1) has a content of β-form crystals of at least 5 % calculated by means of the following equation

$$\beta\text{-form crystal content (\%)} = 100 \times P_{\beta 1} / (P_{\alpha 1} + P_{\alpha 2} + P_{\alpha 3} + P_{\beta 1})$$

where P_{α1} to P_{α3} are respective peak heights (maxima) of the α-form and P_{β1} is a peak height (maximum) of the β-form determined by wide angle X-ray scattering.

- 2. (original)** A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein R₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₄alkyl, C₁-C₁₀alkoxy, cyclohexyloxy, allyl, benzyl or acetyl.
- 3. (original)** A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein R₁ is hydrogen or methyl.
- 4. (original)** A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein R₂, R₃ and R₄ are hydrogen.
- 5. (original)** A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein Y is cyclohexyl or a group of the formula (III).
- 6. (original)** A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein R₁ is hydrogen or methyl, R₂, R₃ and R₄ are hydrogen, and Y is a group of the formula (III).
- 7. (original)** A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein X is a group of the formula (II-a-1) or (II-a-2).

8. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1, wherein the β -form crystals of component (1) are solidified and / or annealed at ambient temperature or at temperatures (T_s)

$$T_s \leq T_{cr} + 35^\circ\text{C}$$

T_{cr} being the recrystallization temperature of the polypropylene resin (component (1)) without a β -nucleating, light stabilizing agent, as determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) by cooling the molten polypropylene resin at a cooling rate of 10 K/min.

9. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein the polypropylene resin of component (1) has a content of β -form crystals of 10 to 98 %.

10. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein the polypropylene resin of component (1) has a content of β -form crystals of 15 to 80 %.

11. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1, which is further characterized in that the polypropylene resin has a haze which is greater than 62 %; the haze value being measured at a plate of 1.1 – 1.2 mm thickness.

12. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein component (1) is a polypropylene homopolymer.

13. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein component (1) is a polypropylene random copolymer, alternating or segmented copolymer or block copolymer containing one or more comonomers selected from the group consisting of ethylene, C_4 - $C_{20}\alpha$ -olefin, vinylcyclohexane, vinylcyclohexene, C_4 - C_{20} alkanediene, C_5 - C_{12} cycloalkandiene and norbornene derivatives.

14. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 wherein component (1) is a thermoplastic polyolefin (TPO).

15. (original) A light stabilized composition according to claim 1 which additionally contains
(3) a further polymer,
with the proviso that component (3) is different from component (1).

16. (previously presented) A method for improving the light stability of a polypropylene resin and for providing said polypropylene resin with a content of β -form crystals of at least 5 % calculated by means of the following equation

$$\beta\text{-form crystal content (\%)} = 100 \times P_{\beta 1} / (P_{\alpha 1} + P_{\alpha 2} + P_{\alpha 3} + P_{\beta 1})$$

where $P_{\alpha 1}$ to $P_{\alpha 3}$ are respective peak heights of the α -form (maxima) and $P_{\beta 1}$ is a peak height (maximum) of the β -form determined by wide angle X-ray scattering,

which method comprises incorporating into the polypropylene resin one or more β -nucleating, light stabilizing agents as defined in claim 1.

17- 18. (cancelled)

19. (currently amended) A ~~shaped article~~ composition according to claim 1, ~~[[18,]]~~ which is in the form of a molded article.

20. (cancelled)

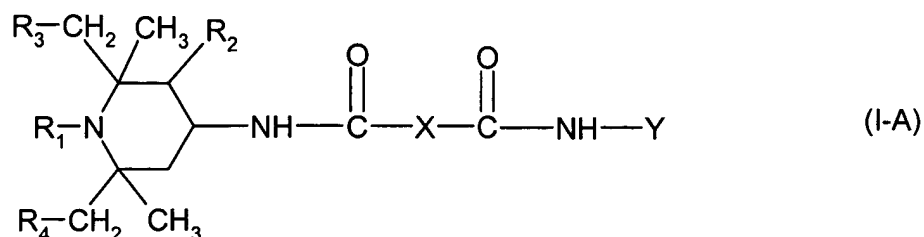
21. (currently amended) A ~~shaped article~~ composition according to claim 1, ~~[[18,]]~~ which is in the form of a film, fiber, profile, pipe, bottle, tank or container.

22. (currently amended) A ~~monoaxially-oriented film or a biaxially-oriented film which has been formed by stretching a film~~ according to claim 21 which is a monoaxially-oriented film or a biaxially-oriented film.

23. (currently amended) A fiber ~~which has been formed by stretching a fiber~~ according to claim 21, which is a stretched fiber.

24. (original) A multilayer system in which one or more layers contain a composition according to claim 1.

25. (previously presented) A compound of the formula (I-A)



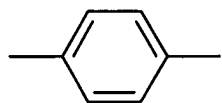
wherein

R₁ is hydrogen, C₁-C₈alkyl, -O-, -OH, -CH₂CN, C₁-C₁₈alkoxy, C₂-C₁₈alkoxy substituted by -OH, C₅-C₁₂cycloalkoxy, C₃-C₆alkenyl, C₇-C₉phenylalkyl unsubstituted or substituted on the phenyl by 1, 2 or 3 C₁-C₄alkyl, or C₁-C₈acyl;

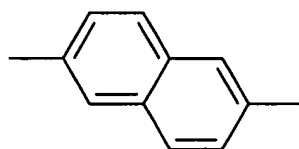
R₂ is hydrogen or methyl;

R₃ and R₄ are hydrogen or methyl;

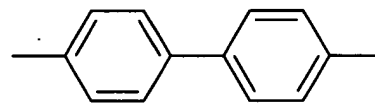
X is C₂-C₁₀alkylene or a group of the formula (II-a-1), (II-a-2), (II-a-3), (II-b-1), (II-b-2) or (II-b-3);



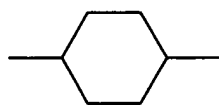
(II-a-1)



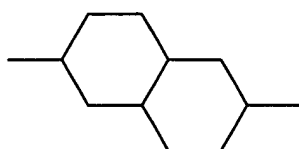
(II-a-2)



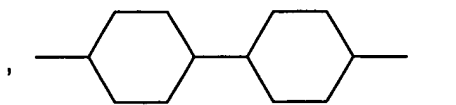
(II-a-3)



(II-b-1)



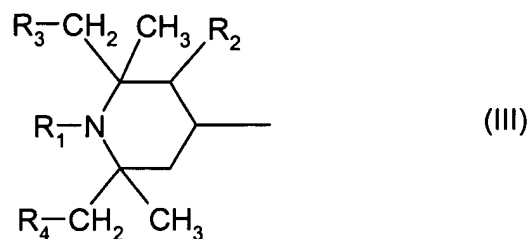
(II-b-2)



(II-b-3)

and

Y is C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl, C₅-C₁₂cycloalkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 C₁-C₄alkyl; or a group of the formula (III)

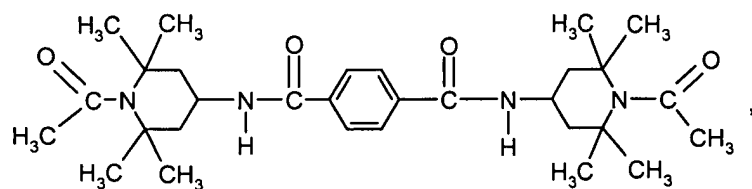
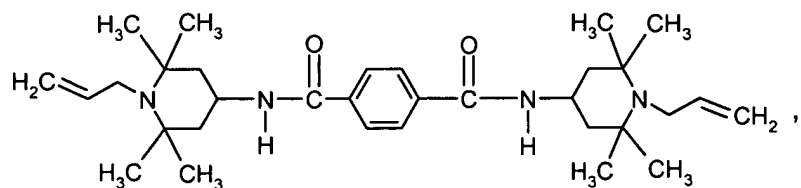
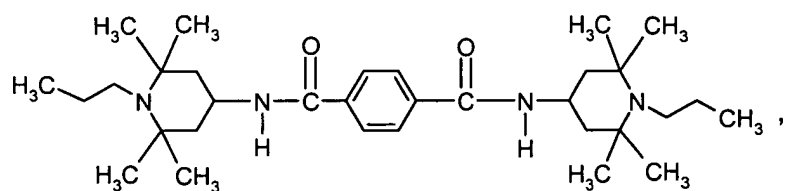
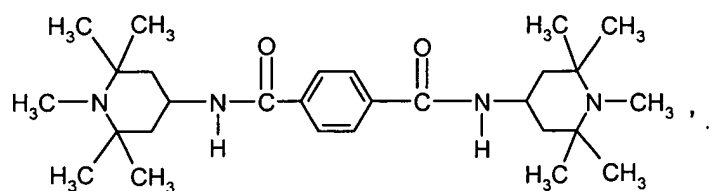


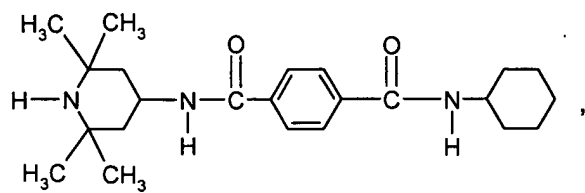
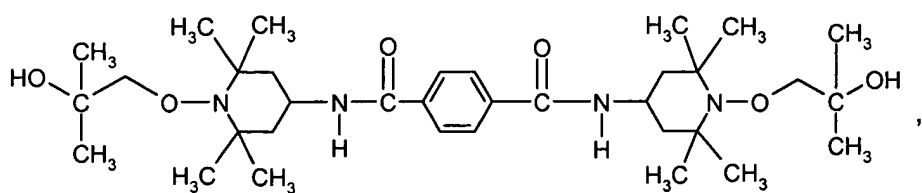
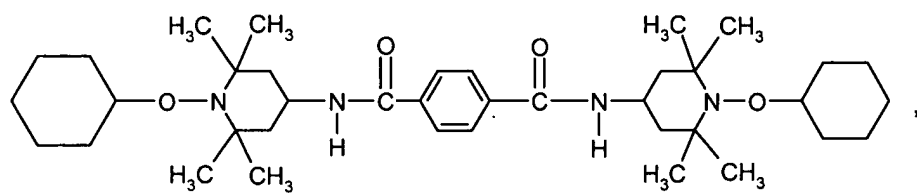
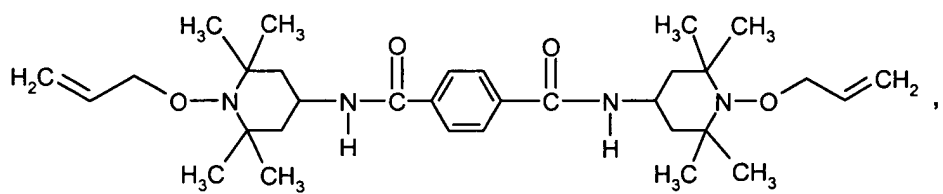
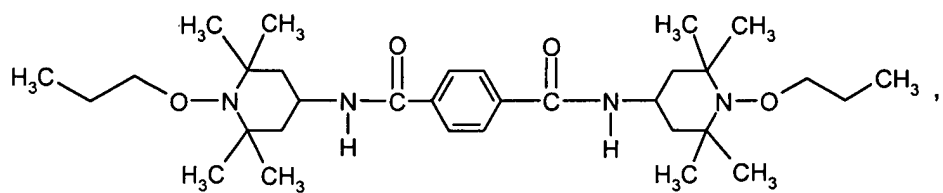
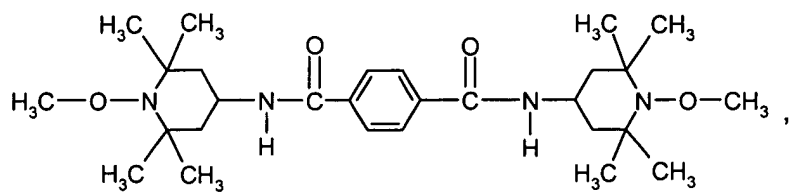
wherein R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are as defined above;

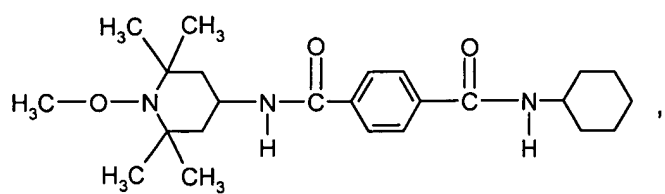
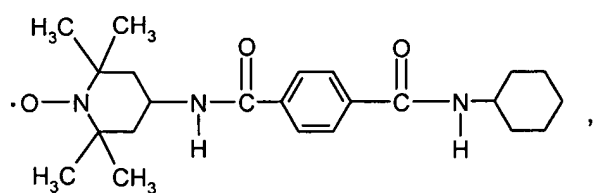
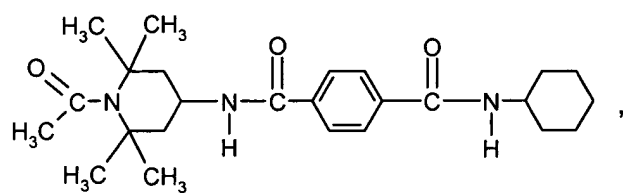
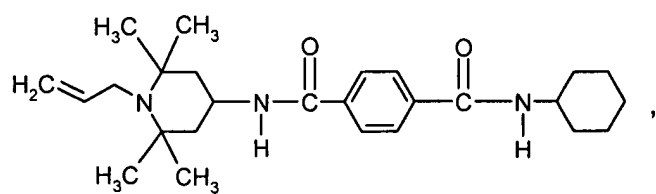
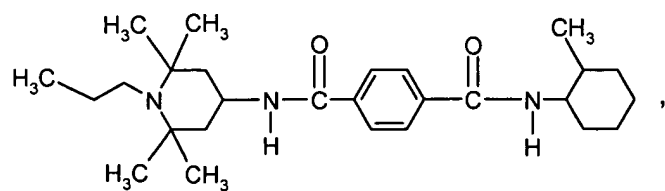
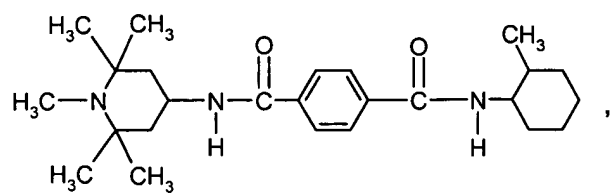
with the proviso that

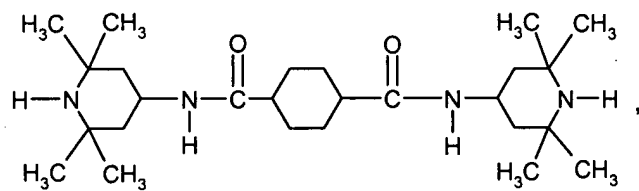
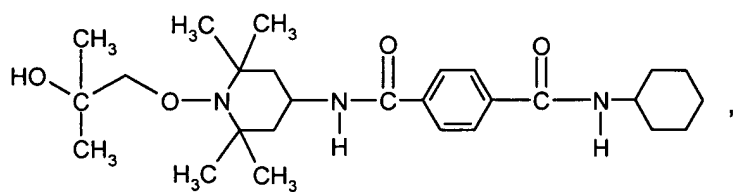
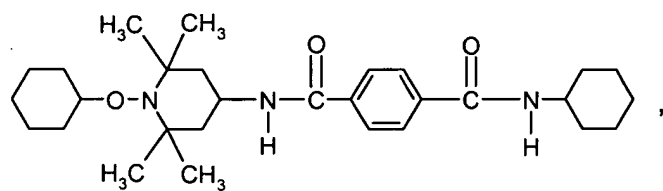
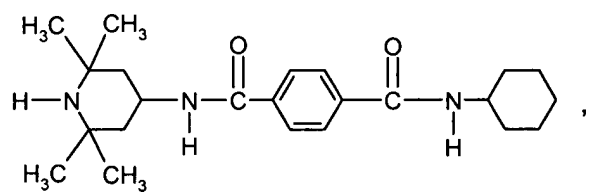
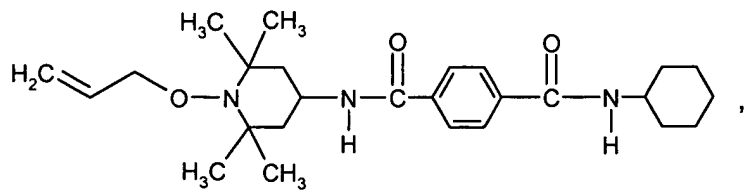
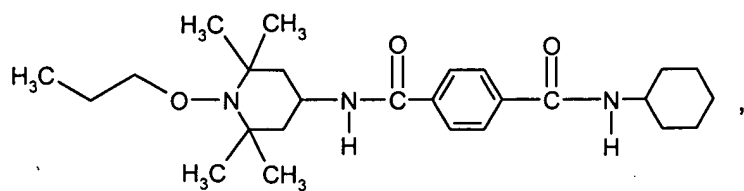
R_1 is different from hydrogen and $-O^-$, when Y is a group of the formula (III) and at the same time X is the group (II-a-1).

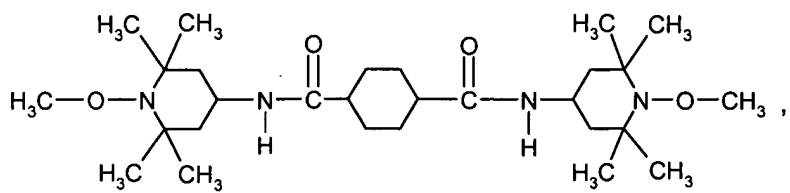
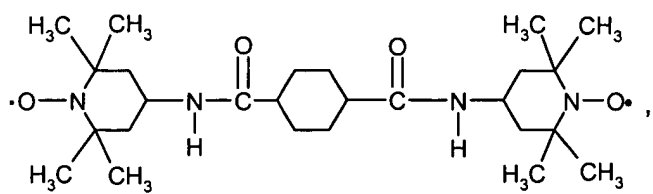
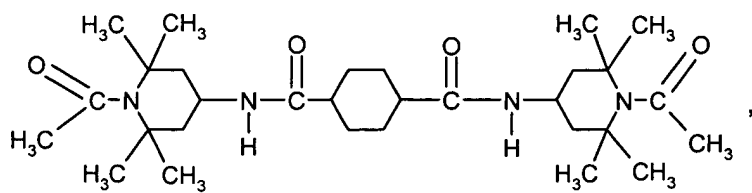
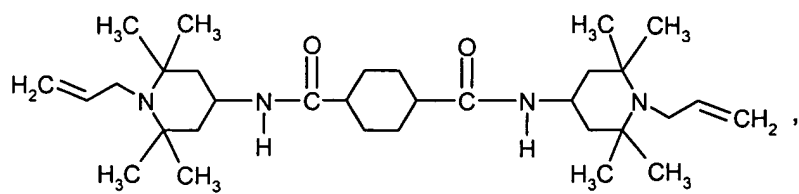
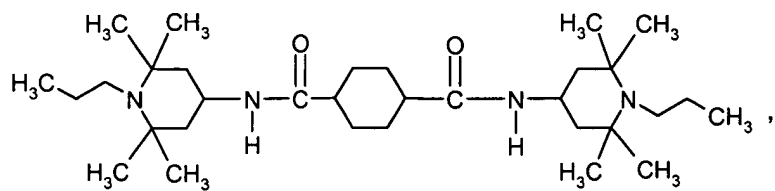
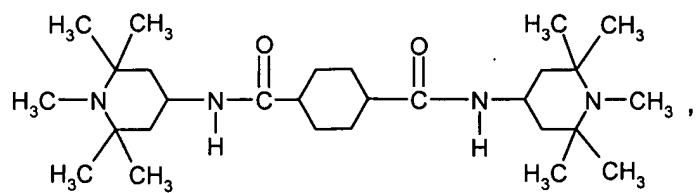
26. (previously presented) A compound according to claim 25 which is

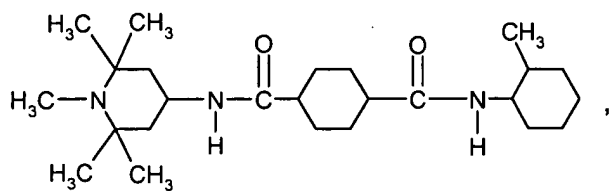
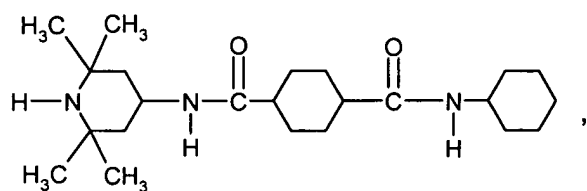
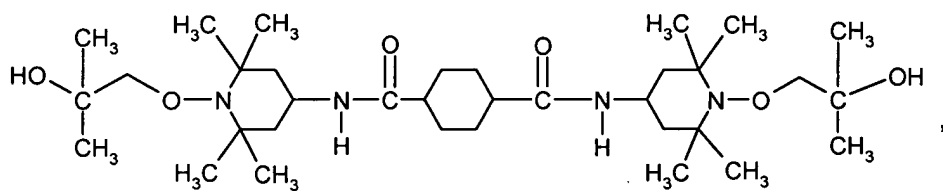
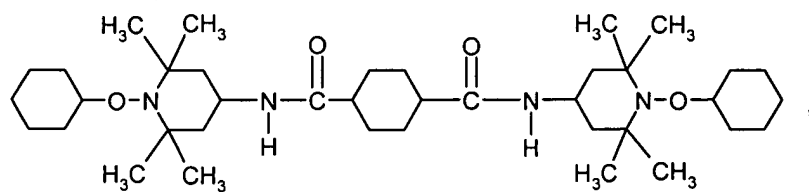
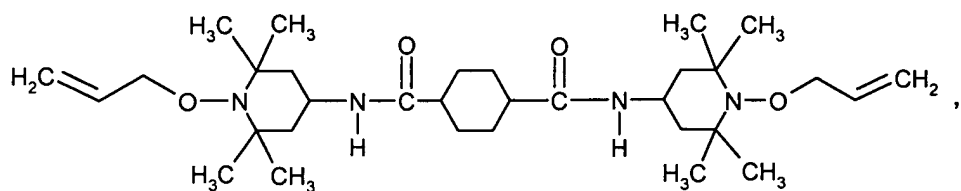
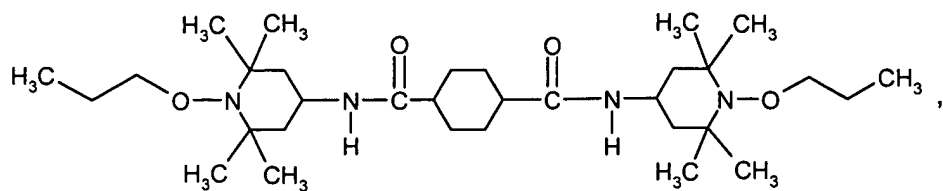


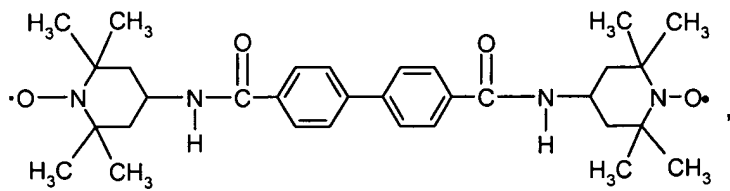
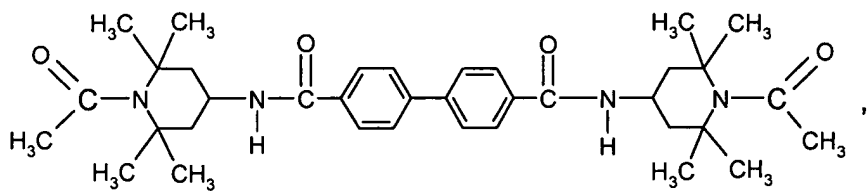
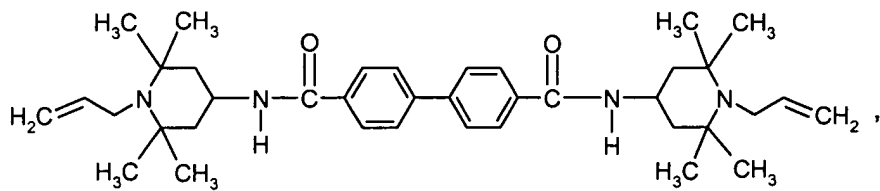
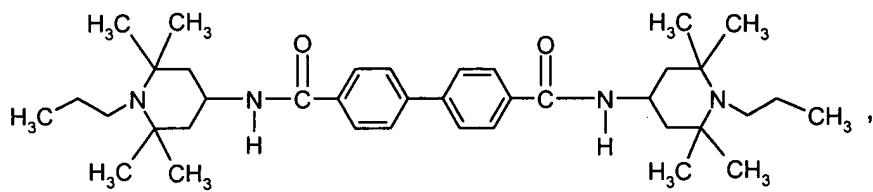
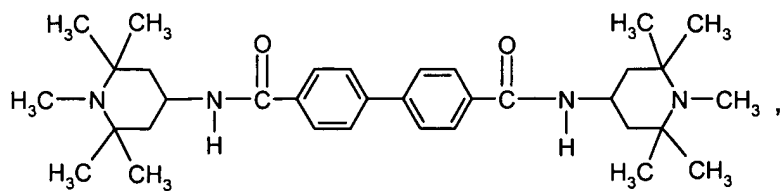
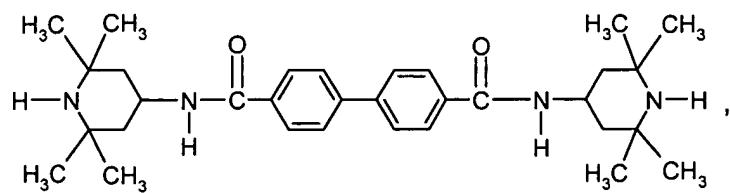


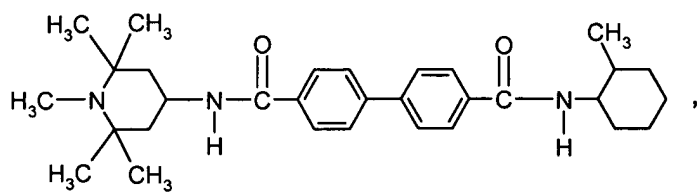
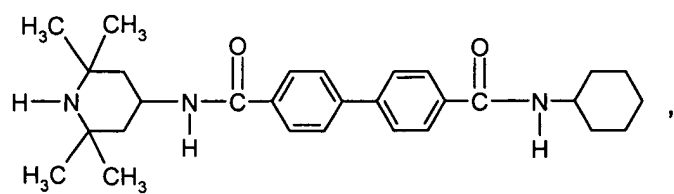
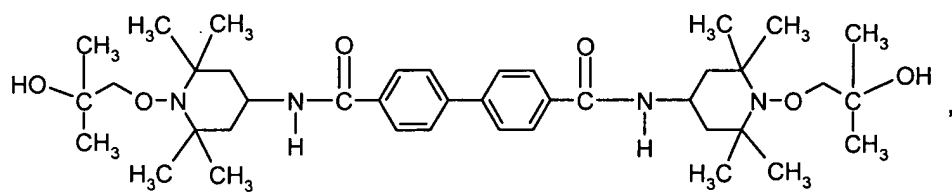
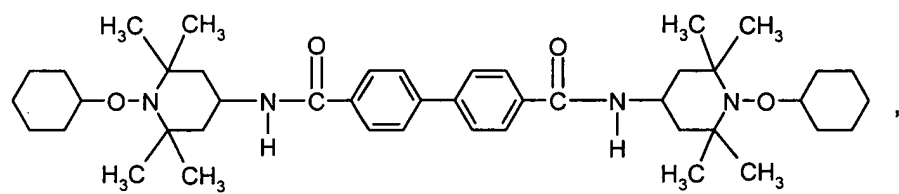
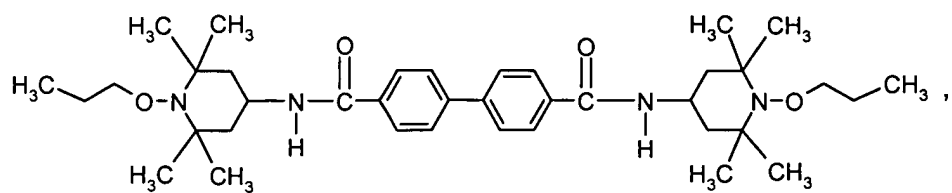
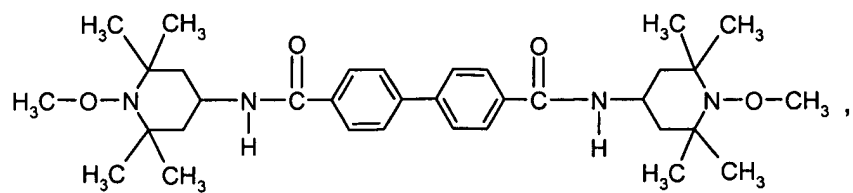


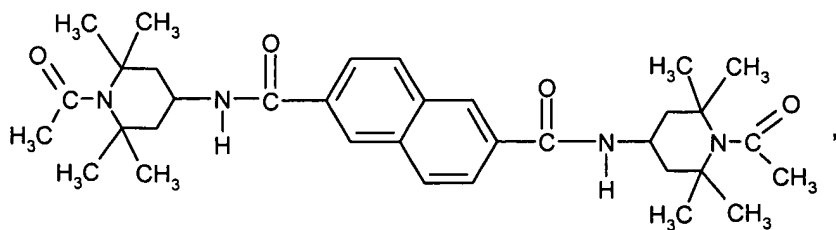
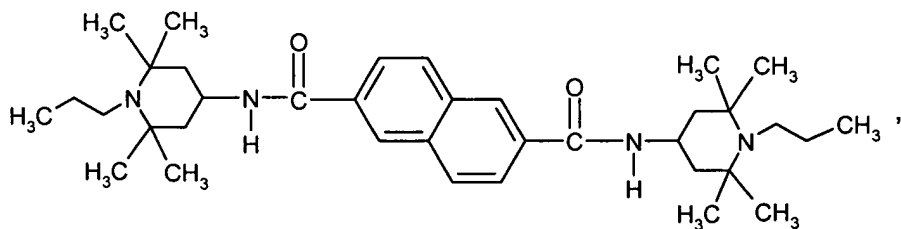
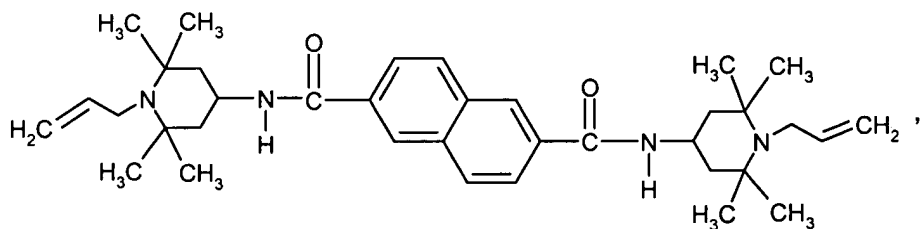
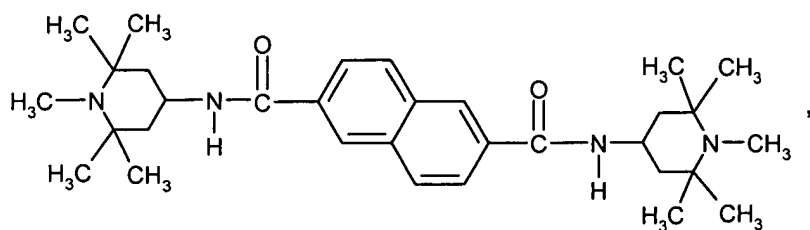
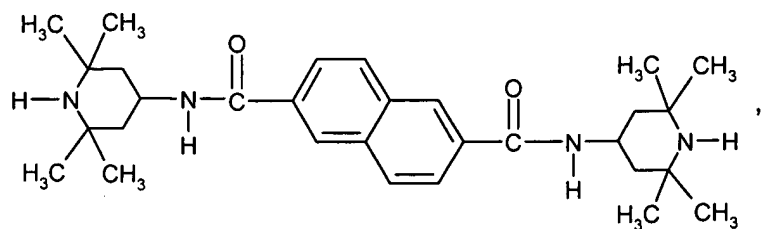


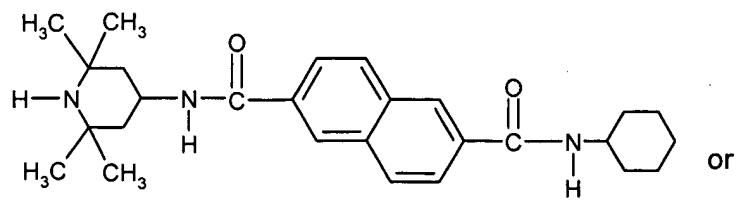
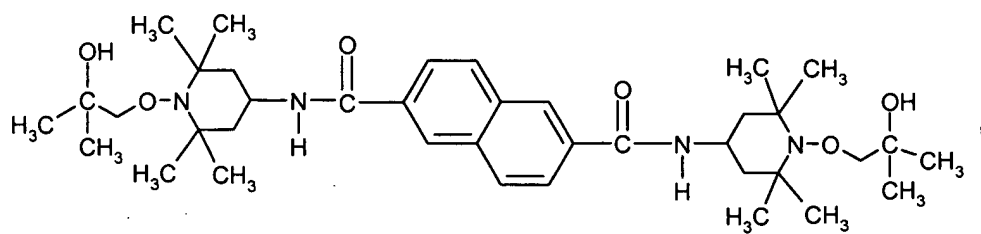
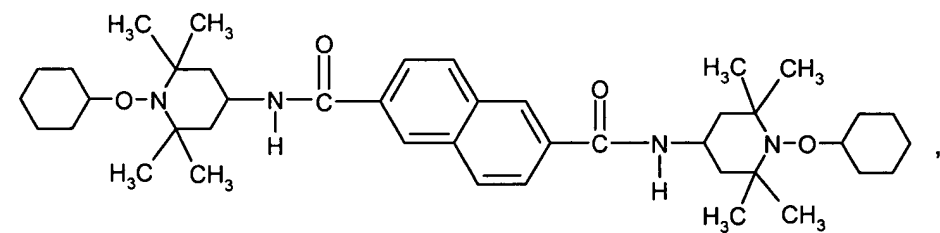
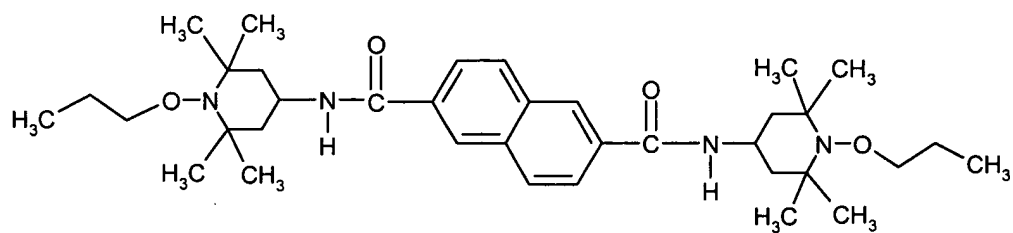
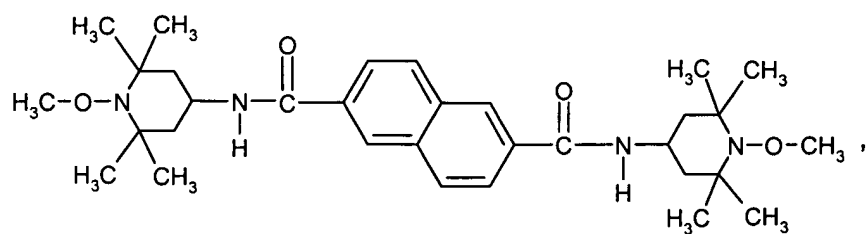
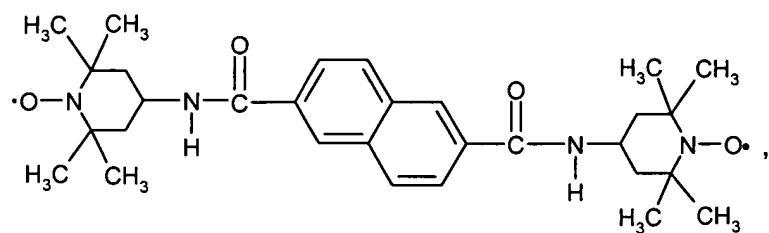


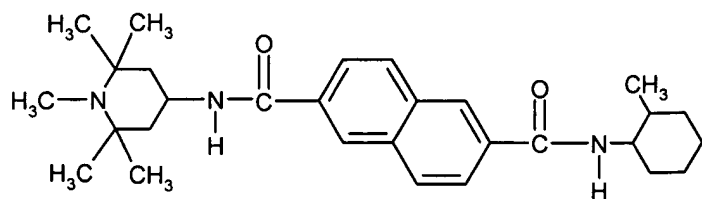












27. (original) A composition containing a polymer susceptible to degradation induced by light, heat or oxidation, and a compound according to claim 25.

28. (previously presented) A method for stabilizing a polymer against degradation induced by light, heat or oxidation, which method comprises incorporating into the polymer a compound according to claim 25.